## THE CAPITAL

Important Decision by Judge Underwood in the United States District Court.

The President's Proclamation Does Not Restore the Habeas Corpus.

Orders from the War Department Declaring Military Law Still in Force in the South.

Sale of Liquor Prohibited in the Capitol Building.

Reimbursement of Missouri for War Expenses.

Nearly Seven Million Dollars Appropriated for the Purpose.

Ac.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1866.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE UNDERWOOD—THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION DOES NOT RESTORE THE HABRAS CORPUS. A decision of great importance was made to day by for Virginia, sitting in Alexandria. Thomas Gravin was tried some time since before the Provest Judge under the Freedmen's Bureau law for assaulting and injuring a negro boy, found guilty and sentenced to pay five hun-

dred dollars damages to the boy and to be imprisoned until the damages were paid. The sentence was approved by General Augur, commanding the military di trict. An application for a writ of habeas corpus was sued out by Garvin's counsel, under the supposition that the President's last proclamation restored that writ and set aside the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau court. The prisoner was brought before Judge Underwood, the case ably argued for six hours, and a decision rendered that the President's proclamation did not restore the writ of habeas corpus. It was rumored that if this deelsion had been in Garvin's favor a similar application would have been made in the case of Jeff. Davis.

MILITARY LAW STILL TO BE ENFORCED IN THE SOUTH BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT. An order has been issued by the War Department to all the assistant commissioners of freedmen in the South-ern States instructing them to inform the people that the recent proclamation of the President did not release them from the operations and government of military law. It is cautiously worded, and, while not declaring martial law in force throughout the late insurrectionary States, is calculated and intended to create the popula impression that such is the fact. The order is kept ose, and not allowed to be given out for publication. THE NEW TAX LAW.

and Chairman of the Revenue Commission have yet seen a complete list of articles proposed to be exempt from taxation. Consequently all lists of exemptions hereto fore sent out and published are incorrect and incomplete. The list is known to embrace a great many articles not hitherto specified. It is not expected the bill will be reported this week. There are still some important ques-tions to be considered by the committee before it will be ready for legislative action.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP. The President has not yet appointed a customs colle tor for the port of New York, but there is reason to be lieve that suspense on this subject will soon be removed

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. The enrolled Civil Rights bill was last night filed at the

ate Department, and will to-morrow be officially pub-TESTIMONY BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COM Mr. Thomas M. Cook, editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, was examined at great length by the Recon-struction Committee to-day. The chief interest attaching to the testimony of this witness was his exposition affairs in Richmond immediately upon the surrender of Lee's army, including the circumstances attending President Lincoln's visit to that city, embracing facts communicated to the New York Herand at the, time of which paper Mr. Cook was then a special correspon Cook testified to the propositions submitted by President Lincoln to Judge Campbell looking to an adjustment of the relations of the South to the Union adjustment of the relations of the South to the Union, in which Mr. Lincoln suggested three points as essential to peace—First, the disbandment of the rebel armies; second, the full submission of the Southern people to the authority of the United States, and, third, no abatement by the Executive from his position on the emancipation of the slaves. This was submitted to Judge Campbell, in Richmond, a few days after the robel evacuation of that city, and was subsequently reclaimed and suppressed by the military on authority transmitted from Washington. It was the more important for its added paragraphs, in which the late President declared that any propositions not inconsistent with the foregoing would be received and considered in a spirit of kindness and liberality; also that those who should immediately accept these terms would place themselves in a condition to avoid the operations of the confiscation law, the execution of which was optional with the President Mr. Gook also testified at length in regard to the call issued under the confiscation law, the execution of which was optional with the President Mr. Gook also testified at length in regard to the call issued under the confiscation was adopted by yeas 33, nays 2, Mesers and that dring the last few years the employee of the Capitol had been taxed to keep members of the authority and the resident members and the strip the employee and the confiscation law, the execution of which was optional with the President Mr. Gook also testified at length in regard to the call issued under the call issued under the confiscation was adopted by yeas 33, nays 2, Mesers and that dring the last few years the employee of the Capitol and that the expension of the capitol in distribution of Congress in whiskey. Whiskey had been kept in committee resonant dother parts of the Capitol in days and that the ring the same that the employee of the Capitol and that the employee of the Capitol in the subtiling for the sendent of the action of Can, and easume remarks entire the subtil of the Virginia Legislature, showing that the original authority for the meeting of that body was given by President Lincoln in a note addressed to General Weitzel from City Point on the day following the President's visit to Richmond, and was granted in response to a request to that effect emanating from Judge Campbell On Mr. Lincoin's return to Washington this permit was fevoked, but the suppression of the circumstances has tended hitherto to impress the public mind with the opinion that General Weiszel was responsible for the call of this Legislature. The testimony of Mr. Cook is conceded to have established the fact that Mr. incoln, to the extent that his policy of reconstruction had been developed at the time of his death, was even more conservative and more liberally disposed towards the South than has been his successor. should be stated that Mr. Cook spent six weeks in Richmond in the investigation of the matters which he testifies, immediately upon their occurrence, having been assigned to that special duty by the New York Herato. He is therefore a compotent witness. He was also examined in regard to the present etate of feeling in North Carolina. He considered the people of that State, with perhaps an occasional insignificant exception, perfectly loyal in their impulses. There is no intention or disposition among those who were accessionists to renew the attempt to secode from the Union. Neither does be think that in the event of a foreign war any portion of the people of that State would Join the common enemy. He did not remember of having heard, during a residence of over a year in the State, of any contemptuous expressions towards the government or any branch of it. Occasionally individual members of Congress would be severely demeans applied to the body as a whole. He did not believe the people of North Carolina were ready or willing to treat the freedmen fully as an equal; they were party in interest, to sue and be sued, hold, convey and bequeath real estate, &c.; but they would not permit to six in the jury box, vote or to hold office. The people were willing that the negroes should be educated, ere opposed to the efforts of Northern missionaries

to that effect, because of the disposition of such mis-

stated thathe did not believe the Southern white

oble were yet prepared to undertake the education of icks, but he thought they were coming to it. In reply to another question he stated that he believed a So jury would passhonestly and fairly upon the case of any negro that should be brought before it. The recent case of the judicial flogging of negroes in the atreets of Wilmington did not disprove this. There are no peniten-staries in North Carolina, and felonies, whether com-

prisoners been whites the Court would have been com-pelled, under the laws of the State, to sentence them to

be whipped.

Alexander H. Stephens appeared as a witness be fore the Committee on Reconstruction to-day, and will conclude his testimony to-morrow as to the condition that he was very deliberate and careful in all of his replies to the questions asked, and that his testimony is of an interesting character. He will this week return to

General Grant to-day acknowledged the service of warrant for fast driving, and appeared before the Jus tice of the Peace and paid the fine.

THE IMMIGRATION LAW.

The Secretary of State has sent a letter to Represen ative Washburne, of Illinois, Chairman of the Com mittee on Commerce, showing the necessity for the pas sage of the bill amendatory of the act to encourage immigration. The first section, placing restrictions upon visiting passenger vessels in the port of New York, the Secretary explains, is to assure the emigrants of gov-ernment protection, and caution them against the deernment protection, and caution them against the de-signs of sharpers. In the second section, the provision for a summary proceeding against persons ille-gally restraining immigrants on shipboard can only prevent abuses which usually remain uninvestigated on account of the transient stay of the wronged. It is stated that every passenger el arriving in New York since the establishment of the United States Emigrant office, without exception, has violated the passenger acts of 1855 and 1860. outrages have been committed. To remedy such abuses the Commissioner of Emigration is empowered to sue proceeding against any one ship or vessel, to cause the testimony of witnesses to be taken before any commis-sioner of the United States, and to compound any such penalties. This is designed to prevent tedious suits and obtain speedy justice. The sixth section requires all penalties to be paid to the superintendents and by them accounted for to the commissioner as the person in whose hands it is found advisable to concentrate all matters in which emigrants are interested. Another section makes it penal in masters and captains to bring criminals to the United States. An exemplary penalty is inserted to prevent collusion between masters of vessels and inals. The twelfth section requires a survey of passenger ships by naval surveyors, and the issue of passenger snips by havar surveyors, and the issue of licenses authorizing the number of passengers, the over-crowding of whom is one of the most frightful of abuses against emigrants. The establishment of emigrant offices is contemplated at Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore and Philadelphia, with superintendents at each, excepting that the two last named ports are placed under one superintendent. The neces-sity of such offices as to each of these points is fully anvassed. With reference to New Orleans, it is stated

The Senate has confirmed the following named brigaier generals to be major generals by brevet:-Thon H. Neill, Benjamin J. Spooner, Morgan H. Chrysler and

that six millions of acres of public lands invite emigrants

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1866. LAILHOAD TO CONNECT HALLFAX WITH THE UNITED STATES. Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition asking for Congress: onal aid for the building of a European and North American radroad to connect Halifax with

The petition was referred to the Committee on Poreign

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented petitions for perican industry; which were referred to

the Finance Committee,

Mr. Clark (rep.) of N. H., from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution inquiring what legislation is necessary to protect army officers from liability to the evid courts for acts done in the performance of military duty, asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the matter, the subject being covered by the bill already reported from the committee.

It was so ordered.

WESTERN PACIFIC BALROAD.

Mr. CONNES, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a joint resolution to extend the time for the completion of the first wenty miles of the Western Pacific Railroad to Novemer next, which was referred to the Committee on the battle Pacific Railroad.

Pacific Railroad.

EDUCATION OF SOLDHER.

Mr. SUMBER offered the following, which was adonted:—
Resolved. That the Committee on Military Affairs be
freeded to consider the expediency of providing a system of
education for the soldiers in the army of the part of
the soldiers in the army of the post or garrison
forty may be occupied in moral and intellectual improvement, to the end that the army of the United States may be a
surrecy of officers, and also of citizens.
FROMINITION OF THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN THE CAPTOL
SCIENCE.

Mr. McDougars, (dem.) of Cal., made a few remarks on

Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Witson) to do the same thing.

The recolution was adopted by yeas 33, nays 2. Messrs Davis and McDougall voting in the negative.

SENETURE SERVICE OF RESEAS FOR WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. PORKECY, (rep.) of Kansas, called up the bill to rembine the State of Kansas for the expenses in calling out the militar to repel invarious, which was passed.

The House bill in relation to the writ of habeas corpus

The House half in relation to the wit of hanes, corpus was then taken up and read.

Mr. Sarrander, (dem.) of Del., said the bill was a very important one. He moved that its further consideration he postnoad until to-morrow. He believed the bill to be wholly unconstitutional and asked time to examine it. Mr. Harmason, (rep.) of Sic., spoke in favor of Mr. Sanlsbury's motion. He did not believe the bill had received the attention it deserved. It had been laid upon the tables of Santors, but, like many other bills, it had not been examined.

the tables of S. miors, but, the many coner one, not been examined.

Mr. Claix did not believe that Senators on the other side needed further time to consider the bill. It was revident they bad examined it and made up their opinions concerning it.

Mr. Eowane, (rep.) of Vt., desired a postpenement, as he wished to examine the bill. He was fearful that injustic might be done under this bill in some of the data treue of the country where martial law has not existed.

The further consideration of the bill was then postened until to-merrow.

poned until to-merrow:

gratifications of litters.

Mr. Chark called up the bill in relation to the qualification of jurges and write of error in certain cases. This bill as reported from the Judiciary Committee is as follows:—

that an person shall be disqualified to act upon any grand or petts jury by reason of having formed or expressed as opinion upon the matter or cause is be similar to such jury founded upon public rumor, statements in desirable and jury founded upon public rumor, statements in discretion of juring the common motorety, so the satisfaction of litherens competent in its declaration onder oats or otherwise, that he can and will, not withstanding such opinion, set impartially upon the matters to be submitted to him.

Excepts 2. And be it further ensured, That any question of law arising upon the trial of any person in any district or circuit court of the United States, or in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for any offence the punishment whereof may be death, may be removed to the Supreme Court of the Cutted States, by writ of error, is buffered to the submitted to the supreme Court of the Cutted States, by writ of error, is the court of the Cutted States, and the questions of law head and determined in said Supreme Court of the United States, and such order sent to the court below, affirming or reversing the judgment, as the determination of such questions at law may regulate.

Ex. Hands, (rep.) of N. Y. desired the partponement.

and such order sent to the court before a continuous the judgment, as the determination of such questions at lew may require.

Mr. Hanna, (rep.) of N. Y., desired the postponement of the above, and it was postponed until to morrow.

The extravariesal conclusa consumers.

Mr. Whace asked the Senate to take up a resolution for the representation of the lunted States at the laternational Chellera Congress as Gonstantinople.

Mr. Syssum said this subject was before the Committee on Foreign Belations, and be thought the Senate should wan for the report of that committee.

Mr. Whace and it would cost only two thousand dollars to detray the expenses of two army surgeons to Constantinople. The resolution was recommended by the Surgeon General of the Army.

Mr. Schenn said that the question which came up in the Commission confined to army officers, or whether it was best to have the representatives of the United States af the commission confined to army officers, or whether it ought not to be composed in part of citizen surgeons.

Mr. Guines asked if the Cholera Commission had not adjourned.

Mr. Stissum said his information was that it had adjourned, but not size die.

Mr. Whace then withdrew his motion to call up the resolution.

ating certain sums, in the aggregate amount two and a quarter millions of dollars, for the relief of naval con-

quarier millions of dollars, for the relief of naval con-tractors, to indemnify them against loss sustained in building vessels of war for the government. This buil was drawn up in purcuance of the recommendation of a commission appointed to investigate the subject. Mr. Grams read an analysis of the cases presented in the bill, which he said was prepared at his request by the Navy Department. He opposed the bill because it was an "omnibus bill," not because it did not contain some tust claims.

an "considus bill," not because it did not contain some just claims.

Mr. Conness spoke of the bill as containing too great a combination of claims. He hoped each case would be put upon its merits separately.

Mr. Hasvancks, (dem.) of Ind., said that he, Mr. Van Winkle and Mr. Nye were constituted a sub-committee of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to consider the subject embraced in the bill. They had given the matter a great deal of attention, and the report had received the sanction of the Naval Committee, with the exception of one of its members, Mr. Grimes. He believed all the claims in the bill were just, as they had all been carefully and separately examined.

Purthor consideration of the subject was postponed until to-incrow.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

"Extremy MILITIA.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia and organizing an active volunteer militia throughout the United States. It is the original bill ordered to be recommitted with a few alterations. The Bureau of Militis is placed in the War Department, instead of the Adjutant General's Department of the army, under the supervision of the commanding general of the army. The pay of the chief officer is made that of a brigadier general instead of that of a colonel of cavalry. To the section authorize and of the army continued to authorize or require the distandment of any regiment to each Congressional district the following provise is annexed:—

Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize or require the distandment of any regiment organized under its previsions by reason of the reduction of the number of Congressional districts in any State.

A few other minor or verbal changes were made, and

A few other minor or verbal changes were made, and the Senate adjourned at half-past four P. M.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1866. RESOLUTIONS OF NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Mr. Holms, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the resolu-tion of the House of Assembly of New York Legislature declaring that the action of the New York Senators or the Civil Rights bill was approved, and requesting the New York Representatives to vote for the bill, notwithstanding the President's veto.

Mr. Warner, (rep.) of Conn., made a personal explaon the Civil Rights bill. It was his understanding that he was paired with Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania, who was absent on account of sickness. If he (Mr. Warner) had been present he should have voted most cheerfully tor the bill. ation relating to his absence when the vote was taken

tor the bill.

BETR OF AMERICAN EPUISIONS TO STRAN VESSILS.

Mr. ELIOT (rep.), of Mass, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the Issue of American registers to the steam vessels likehigan, respected and William K. Miner, with an amendment applying to a dozen other lake steamers. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

REPORTS FROM THE CONMITTEE ON CLADES.

Mr. WASHELEN (rep.,) of Ind., and Mr. WASHELEN (rep.) of Mass., and Messues. Deliano (rep.) of other, and Thousards (dem.) of Ili., presented a large number of adverse reports from the Committee of Claims, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Dungs (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee of Public Land, reported back the bill to establish a lan office in the territory of Idaho, which was considered and passed. THE PAY OF THE ARMY.

and passed.

THE PAY OF THE ARMY.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with a substitute, the bill to requiate the pay of the army, and asked that it be postponed and made a special order for this day fortuight and until disposed of. It was recordered.

Mr. Bundt, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, rectiling that William Mercer, of the county of Ross, State of Ohio, had furnished seven sons and were killed or died in the service, and that Wm. Mercer and his wife were aged and infirm and without the necessary means to support themselves in their old age, and instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to Inquire into the propriety of placing the name of Wm. Mercer on the list of Invalid Pensioners.

Mr. Dawis, (rep.) of Made., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Jaddelary Committee to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to make the shares in national banks liable to attachment and levy of execution under State law for the payment of debts of the owners.

of execution under State law for the payment of debts of the owners.

Mr. Eckien, (rep.) of Ohlo, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing three months extra pay to the returned prisoners who survived the fate of the steamer Suitana, the same as other returned prisoners are allowed.

Mr. Rick, (rep.) of Mc., offered a resolution reciting that a morning paper amounteed the fate the Mashattan Club of New York proposed to give to James Brooks a public dimer next Monday, and that Messan Stockton and Voorfaces were expected to be present, and resolving that the Chairman of the Committee on Elections and such other members of that committee on Elections and such other members of that committee as may be invited, shall be granted leave of absence to attend such meeting and dinner. (Laughter).

Mr. Harding, idem.) of Ky., wanted to move an amendment, but Mr. Rice, of Mc., withdrew the resolution, the civil resolution, the civil resolution of the committee on the American as having engaged the other day in making dilatory motions to prevent a vote on the Civil Rutas bill. He disclaimed doins so, leaving the credit of such and appeared in this morning. Halling red assertion of the mistake had appeared in this morning. Halling red lagracians.

Committee on Military Abarrs for the bill was contained for in the rapert of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. Schinner, free, j of Ohio, moved to amend the bill by adding the words, "and all persons who have sorred as paymasters or additional paymasters." The amend-

as paymaters of additional paymaters. The american agreed to.

Mr. Sellouso, (rph.) of Ohlo, moved to amend by a provise that the proper accounting efficers of the Treatury shall, in the settlement of the accounts of paymaters, allow them all charges for payments actually made by them to the troop in good faith and without fraudulent practice or intent, provided further that the flaymater General shall be satisfied, by full and complete proof, that such payments were actually under in good.

lent practice or intent; provided further that the laymaster General shall be satisfied, by full and complete
proof, that such payments were actually useds in good
faith and without fraudulent purpose and intent. The
amendment was agreed to.

It have inquired of the Chairman of the Committee
on Military Affaits why this bill was repetited to the case
the compensation of paymasters while the country was
burdened with intellectors, without even, so lest an
appeared, any solucitation on the part of those for white
benefit it was designed. He thought there was no precedent for such legislation.

Mr. Horemers, (rep.) of N. Y., entered his protest
against the passage of this bill. The office of paymonics
was a responsible office. Men entered into it knowing what
the r compensation was to be. This bill should not be
passed for the sake of meompetent paymosters who may
have lost moneys on account of irregularisties; and as to
competent paymosters, many of them had made small
fectures if not large once by the office.

Mr. Someon and that the Committee on Military
Affairs had reported this bill, actuated by a sense of
public passage once has the collicers, and the committee
was not to be deterred by any outery of popular chance.

The gruddman from New Yerk Mr. Davide had said
there was no precedent for the bill. That was not so,
there were precedent for the bill. That was not so,
there were precedent for the bill. That was not so,
there were precedent for the bill. That was not so,
there were precedent for the bill.

Mr. Davis thought that as that was a in of commission,

there were precedents on the Arm was passed to war with Mexico allowing paymasters a similar commission.

Mr. Blyris thought that as that was a sin of commission, it should be followed by the sen of omission.

Mr. Scheck.—Then you back out from your first position that there was no precedent for this bill?

Mr. Days—Oh, certainly.

Mr. Laistnen, idem.) of Ohio, inquired whether any calculation had been made to ascertain how much this bill would draw from the freasury.

Mr. Scheck replied that he had, but could not now give the precise figures. He explained that when payments were made in the field or on the march, or to noops anywhere in the front, they were made, especially in the first years of the war, without experience in the mode of business, either at Washington or in the field. They were made without forms sufficient to instruct, advise and lead those paymasters to an exact and precise performance of their duties, se that they might avoid risks. The consequence was that every paymaster, so far from making a furture, but been left with subspace against his accounts because of informatiky. These stoppinges amounted in the experience is 18% tool cach for the first had of the war to see the girt had of the war to the content of the first had of the war to the first had of the war to the first had of the war to the contents of the first had of the war to the contents of the first had of the war to the first had of the war to the first had of the war to the first had on the war to the first had on the war to the first had on the first the first had on the war to the first had on the first had on the first the first had the fir

duties, so that they might avoid rosks. The consequence was that every paymaster, so far from making a fortune, had been left with stoppage against his accounts because of informality. These vioptages arounted in the average to \$25,000 cach for the first had of the war. They were not made on account of any default, but because soldiers were permitted to sign payrolls by making a cross without a witness.

Mr. Dantzes, rep.) of N. Y., inquired how many paymasters there had been in the army.

Mr. Sonzesca replied that there had been some five or six hindred.

Mr. Dantzes asked what would be the largest amound paid to any paymaster under the war.

Mr. Sonzesc replied that it was implied to ene thoraund dollars per amound during the war.

Mr. Dantzes calculated that a seach paymaster would have some five thou and dollars, that would require an aggregate som of two millions and a half. He asked why naval paymasters were not included in the terms of the bill. Army paymasters ranked as majors, and received about three thousand dollars a year. They had been able to keep fast horses, and perhaps fast other things. (Laughter) large amounts of zeveralizing torposes. The maval paymasters for specialting temposes, and the other hand, had gone through the perils of war and received only fortieren hundred soliars per amount of zeveralizing the other hand, had gone through the perils of war and received only fortieren hundred soliars per amount of year mentalities had been quite as great and their personal risk a great deal more. He was willing to see justice done to all, and did not wish to see any class legislation.

Mr. Sonzeks replied that nothing control of with the new had been referred to the Commission of Miliary Affaya. To show the difficulties under ordinary circumstances, but Congress was legislating lows, as it comed in processor that the more payled for his duties under ordinary circumstances. But Congress was legislating lows, as it commissioned as war, with the reasons for He increased tes thousand fold from the mitted by blacks or whites, are punishable by whipping, smiler or naval contractors.

Brinder or naval contractors.

Mr. NTS, (rep.) of Nevada, called up the bill appropri- to a set-of spaint groupage.

Mr. Bindlaw, (rep.) of Ohio, sent up his amendment to be read. It possides that the additional pay allowed by the act shouldonly be applied to the estisfaction of stoppages and supersions on the accounts of paymas-

to be read. It positions that the additional pay allowed by the act shouldonly be applied to the exatisfaction of stoppages and supensions on the accounts of paymasters. He mentioned the case of a paymaster who had in good faith paid \$5.,000 to an Iowa regiment which was not entitled to it.

Mr. Washindas, of Ind., regarded the almendment as simply offering a premium to a paymaster's ignorance of raults. No stoppage was on record against any paymaster except for leghgence, fault or crime on his part. Without the amenium the bill was simply a proposition to increase thepay of paymasters, not in the future, but for the past five years. Why? Was it because therapay was not sufficient in the first place? Was it because the pay stopped the paymaster in the good faith had lost by it. The paymaster and soldier who went into the army because he had acted in good faith had lost by it. The paymaster and the easiest and the best berth in the army, and if he attended to his duty as he should have done he received better pay than any other officer in the army.

Mr. Sat it, (rep.) of Ky., offered an amendment to add the words "to troops actually serving in the field," so as to make the clause read "all sums actually disbursed by them to troops actually serving in the field."

Mr. Sciences accepted the amendment, and moved the previous question.

and the morrow.

THE AMPLIUTAL COLUME.

Mr. BIDWELL, (rep. of Cal., from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back with a substitute the bill to amend the Agricultural College act.

After a pretty discusive debate, and the amendment of the substitute, the substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed by a vote of '96 to 33.

The bill as passed eracts that the time in which the several bitates may comply with the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, meticd "An act donating public lands to the several states and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," is hereby extended so that the acceptance of the benefits of the said act may be expressed within three years from the passage of this act, and the colleges required by the said act may be provided within five years from date of the fling of such acceptance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, sprovided, that the States now represented in Congress which have not availed themselves of the grant of lands contained in the said act of July 2, 1862, be and they are hereby entitled to avail themselves of the benefits thereof by complying with the providence of the said act, and of this act, according to their present representation in Congress, provided, further, that where any Territory shall become a providence of the said act, and of this act, according to their present representation in Congress; provided, further, that where any Territory shall become a the said act of July 2, 1802, he and they are at the titled to avail themselves of the benefits thereof by couplying with the provisions of the said act, and of the act, according to their present representation in Congress provided, further, that whereany Territory shall become State and be admitted into the Union, such new Statshall be entitled to the Societies of the said act of July 1862, by expressing the acceptance therein require within three years of its admission into the Union, at providing the college or colleges within five years at such acceptance prescribed in the act, provided, furth that any State which has hereofore expressed its a ceptance of the act bertin referred to shall have it ceptance of the act bertin referred to shall have it

after the time for providing said conege according a this act of July 2, 1962, shall have expired.

Mr. INGERSTA, (rep.) of IRL, introduced a bill to incorporate the Howard Institute and Home for the District of Colombia. This was referred to the Committee on the District of Colombia, after having been read twice.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Mr. KNEWARM, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the petition of one hundred and four cit zens of Pine Plains, N. Y. asking for increased protection on American wood. Als the memorful of citizens of Hadson, N. Y., for a chargin the law for the taxation of stoves composed of cas and sheet from respectively, so that the tax shall be im

to House then went into Committee of the Whole on State of the Union, and proceeded to the considera-of the Senate but, passed March 9, to reimburse the a of M ssouri for moneys expended for the United es in enrolling, equipping and previsioning the milliin forces to aid it suppressing the rebellion.

The bill appropriates at million seven hundred and
eventy-five theu and dollars. The Committee on Apropriations report an amenament reducing the amount
extra thought dollars.

propriations report an amendment reducing the amount by sarry thousand dollars.

Mr. Waxawonni, (rep.) of Hi, moved to amend by striking out the brest section, and argued that the bill should have been referred, not to the Committee on Appropriations, but to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Straws, (rep.) of No, made an hours speech, detailing the bistory of the circumstances, which formed the basis of the claim against the government.

Mr. Waxmaxs, (rep.) of Ha, agreed with his colleague (Mr. Wentworth) that the bill should have been referred to the Committee on Claims. It was nothing but a claim of the state of aliasouri. He proceeded to discuss the Sistery of affairs in Missouri during the war. He yielded to

Mr. Kasson moved to amend the bill by making the next section read, "The President shall, with the atvice and consent of the Senate, appoint three commits aloners."

oners."
The according to was agreed to
Mr. Wosen very, of this, revised to amend the squend.

Mr. Whenever, of its, revised to amend the smeath, such a such a solid to the feats section, he tollow him. — And id comme section shall sit as a board in Mr. Some of money, and stand he authorized to call witnesses to one many transmission through a many transmission of \$1,500 per samum storing the man he shall be employed.

clerk as a composition of \$1,500 per samula during the time he shall be employed. The armodisent was agreed to. The bill was still further amended, and the committee rose and reported book the bill and amendments. The various amendments were agreed to. The parameter of the bill, Mr. Le Ricca demanded the year and mays, which were refused. The bill was passed by a vote on division of 68 to 26 As amended and payed it reads as follows:—

Mt a quarter before five the House adversed.

THE CAR DRIVERS' STRIKE.

Temporary Stoppage of Cars on the Third and Sixth Avenue Railroads.

SEVERAL OF THE DRIVERS BEATEN.

The Superintendent and Receiver of One of the Roads Handling the Reins.

History of the Strike and Reasons for the Action of the Drivers.

INTERESTING STATISTICS. &c.

The residents up town were yesterday subjected to a arprise of no ordinary character, and one as disagree ble as it was unexpected. The drivers on several of the city rallroads have struck for higher wages, and as up to the present no subterranean or aerial railroad has been carried out, the cars did not run. The travellers on the Third Avenue Railroad were among the most thunderstruck. Accustomed to the sight of numberless red cars on their way to and from the city, the deserted state of that avenue perplexed them to a degree. The street corners were in the morning occupied by crowds of impatient waiters, who puzzled their brains in the wearled with waiting for what evidently was not, the and arrived down town in a state of ill-concealed anger probable reasons of the stoppage, till, at the corner of who had just read the Hunann despatches, declared it to directors of the railroad had gone to Campobello with the Feniana.

The strike at present is among the drivers of the Third and Sixth Avenue Bailroads, who justly consider themselves entitled to a better compensation for their labor. The rate of payment received by them is but two dellars per day, their hours of labor varying from twelve to as many as seventeen. The position of driver, in itself, is a

one. Monotonous in the extreme, the weather, no matter how severe, does not excuse these men from duty. Throughout the winter which has just passed there has been the harbest weather known in New York for some years, and on the cold nights in January a number of these men were dangerously frusthitten. Taking all these things into consideration, together with the high rates of provisions and house reat, the sum of two dollars a day is not a fair equivalent for more than a day's work, and so the drivens on the Third and Sixth avenue lines struck yesterday. The strike has been contemplated by these men for some nonths, and was not made without a fair representation of the matter and their determination to the companies for which they worked. In the case of the Third avenue, as well as the Sixth, nine days were given the directors to come to an arrangement. The time expired yesterday, with the result stated. There are one. Monotonous in the extreme, the weather, no matte or which they worked. In the case of the Lofd avetue, as well as the Sixth, nine days were given the
directors to come to an arrangement. The time expired yesterday, with the result stated. There are
over fifteen brindred car drivers in the city,
most of them having tamilies, and the companies will
lind it a difficult thing to all their places should they all
strike, as they assuredly will. By the provisions of the
law, heeness for drivers will be granted to none other
than citizens of the fluxed States who are qualified to
drive cars of that description, and as the task is a difficult one there are but few who can procure such licenses.
Though up to a late hour last evening the drivers on
the other lines had not struck, there is every probability
of such taking place to-day, or at least before the end of
the week. On all the lines there is diseatefacton and
in intention to strike. In the meanwhile the public
travel must be provided for, and the people will look to
the companies, and not the drivers, for this provision.

Pifest AND SECOND AVENIE LINE.

There has no the line, as on all the others for some time past, been great dissatisfaction at the rate of wag-speak the dissatisfaction and the dissatisfaction of the satisfaction of the dissatisfaction and the dissatisfaction of th

that this morning would find them with the others.

It was on this line the strike first took place, the men teeing up at nine A. M. and refusing to work under three dollars per day. Subsequently they stated that willingness to take, these on the long trees to Hariem, two dollars and seventy-five cents; those up to the depot, two dollars and fifty cents. There are ever one hundred and thirty cars on this line, and about one hundred and thirty cars on this line, and about one hundred and thirty cars on this line, and about one hundred and thry drivers regularly employed. The average time of work is afficen hours, and the person to pay is but \$2 for the short and \$2 20 for the lear tree. At about two accords everyful of the cars re-

print three combinates levels, whose dry's aland to be accorded for a month of home per combinate for a month of home per combinate for the first per combinate for the fi

cars, which make eight trips per day each, the entire time averaging about fourteen hours and a half. The University place line, which belongs to this company, has thirty nine cars to Barclay street and sixteen to Broome arrest the time and number of frips being the same as the others. Mr. John Kerr is the President of this line and James McCabe, Eaq., Superintendent. A strike is expected to take place on this line also.

On this line there are not real Real Line. On the line there are sixty six cars running to Vessey atrect and twenty seven to Canal street, each making seven trips daily in about fourteen or sumetimes eightour hours. On this line it is alleged that many critic cars are used beyond the lecansed number. The cars from 46 to 55 have often to run seventeen hours each day. The President of this road is Mr. George Law, the Superintendent H. B. Wilsen.

NINTH AND TENTH AVENUE LINES.

NINTH AND TENTH AVENUE LINES.

The number of cars used on the former of these lines is very small, but on the latter, or liet Railroad, there are forty cars on the west side of the city, each making six trips daily, in from litteen to seventeen hours. The Prevident of the latter line is John Butler, Superintendent, Henry Butler.

On all these lines it is expected that there will be a general strice among the drivers this week. They are anxously looking towards the result of the action of their brethen on the Third Avenue Railroad, and will probably be influenced by it. With the single exception of the case of assault and battery or the Sixth wenue line, the strike on the west side of town yesterday passed off without any disturbance of the peace.

A No. 1.—Richmond, Portress Monros AND NORFOLK VIA CHESAPEAKE BAY, Cheapest and most interesting route of the season, The elegant and new eleganers of the NEW LINE.

now so popularly know, leave Balkimore from Spear's wharf, as 5 o'dook every evening for Norfelk, Fortreas Monroe, they Fund and Michimond. The steamers are the GEORGE LEARY, JAMES T. BIADY, CITY POINT and JOHN SYLVESTER They norigate the James tives cuttedy in noily commanders and obliging clerks. The 3 o'clock A. Arrain from New York makes close connection with thick is raiseingers must be careful to sek at the depots for dicket as the New Lina and to take no other.

No effort will be spared to mortia continuance of the beral patronage already heartweed.

A Bit of Logic. Heads suggested hats.

A .- Japanese Hair Stain Colors a Natu ral black or Brown. Only one preparation. Fifty center box, at BARNES, 21 Park row, and F. C. WELLS & CO. A. 115 Franklin street.

A .- Uphham's Marachella Causes the hair to grow on hald heads. Try it and be convinced. Sold by HAINES, 21 Park row, and F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin street.

Address-Pollak & Son, Meerschaum

A .- Kangaroo Boots, Seal Skin Boots nd Shoes. We offer to our sustained argo Skin), imported only by our house.

LORIN BIG OAS & SON, 45: Broadway, corner of House, sleet.

A. A .- Still They Come for Cutter's ENGLISH BITTERS, because it is the best. This con-incident of Dyspepola, Typenhory and other diseases all others fail. Pleasant to the taste, and should be in-tonic. Tryl A .- Finest Ready Made Clothing in

equal to custom work . Boys' and Children's, all que squal to custom work .

BROKAW BROS 62 Lafayette place,
And 34 Fourth aronne, opposite Cooper Union.

All Prizes in the Kentucky, Shelby and

J. S. CLAYMAN, in Wath street, N. Y.

per for the recognished the most destrains continued throughout. If presents the most destrains continued as unchalations, and its proprietors will space no palse on merit the patronoge of the tracelling countries, by KAINE & CO.

Best and Cheapest-Miller's Hair Dye.-

Cedar Camphor-Stiffing to Insect Life, d by drugging everywhere.

Dancing Discussed by Old Elder Knapp,

around a deportal Comann, or Magical Resources, all beautiful womes. At GOURAUD'S old.

linue Sewing Machine Company .-

"It Thunders all Round."
HERLING'S PAYENT CHAMPION MAPES
IN ALL THE PIECE STREET,
BEDADWAY AND FOLTON STREET,
Naw York, April 9, 1866

HERRING & CO.

Only manufactorers of Herring's Patent Champing and nates and Herring & Co a new Patent Randsers seads with the Franklinite or patent styrial des iron Improved Lock Stitch Machines, for OROVER & BAKER R M C- 105 Recodery.

Much Sirkness With Children, BY WOMEN BROWN W. TERRITORE COMPTYS . ..

the the speed delinate whele

Marvin's Patent All Right

IN PAE GREAT FIRST

Mass Youn, April 7, 197 R.

Mesers of CRVIN & CO. No. 25 Strond way wintering of the hoars past aprend the Abets and Day Finness into word of soil a closer time state. It was the prince into war, of the including scenar of transfer my said flows acreed, and fell incoming and property of the including scenar of transfer my said flows acreed, and fell incoming and property of the including scenar of transfer my said for the said to may that incoming a property of the said to may that incoming the said to be a said

MARVIN & CO. 170 Headway, New York, Orrs & Macasaght's Spool Cotton, Dr ALUEA SINE ENLE NO 5 PINE REPORT N. T.

Stimpson's Scientific Steel Pens. - Was

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Ma-General tollet. The trade supplied from long, New York.